TELVINE BELVETER SELECT

shaphat's Reform-2 Chron. 19:1-11.

Jehoshaphat's Reform—2 Chron. 19:1-11.
Commentary.—I. A severe reproof,
(vs. 1-3). This chapter is entirely additional Kings, and is of great' interest. It deals with these matters
only; the rebuke addressed to Jehoshaphat by the prophet Jehu (vs. 1-3)
the personal efforts of Jehoshaphat'
to effect a religious reformation
(v. 4); and his reform of 'the judicial
system (vs. 5-11).— Speak. Com. I.
Returned—From the battle aninst
Benhadad in which Ahab was slain.
In peace—Without capture or pursuit
being miraculously delivered from
imminent danger.

not enjoyed greater prosperity than during Jehoshaphat's reign. "The fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms of the lands that were round about Judah, so that 'they made no war against him. Even the Philistines and the Arabians brought tribute and presents to him. "And Jehoshaphat waed great exceedingly," "and his heart was lifted up in the ways of the Lord." He had begun right by following the Lord and walking "in the first ways of his father David." In his father Asa he had both an example and an object lesson. For the greater part Asa had followed the Lord, but the time came after all of the peace and prosperity. that he had enjoyed, that he joined with the Syrlans against Baasha, and the Lord strongly rebuked him by the mouth of the prophet Hianani. The King reproved. Evil example a powerful inducement to wrong doing, especially where there is a disposition in that direction. Jehoshaphat made an alliance with the wicked Ahab against the Syrians, as his father, had joined with the Syrians against Israel. Christians mya well be careful how they join with the bagodly in association, in busimminent danger. 2. Jehu, etc.—The Hanani who is 2. Jehu, etc.—The Hanani who is here mentioned, was probably the seer who reproved Asa for seeking help from the king of Syria, (chap. xvi. 7). His son Jehu was early called to the same divine work which distinguished his father.—Terry. More than thirty years before this Jehu had foretold the doom of Baacher king of Israel (1 Kings xvi. 1). Jehu had foretold the doom of Baasha, king of Israel (1 Kings xvi. 1). To meet him—He went at the earliest possible moment. God had sent him for this purpose, and the old prophet did not hesitate. But Jehu received better treatment from Jehoshaphat than his father Hannal had received from Asa chap. xvi. 710). Shouldst thou—What a forcible, refereing question; Jehosphaphat's plercing question; Jehorphphat's conscience would cause him to quickly answer it negatively. Help the ungodly—"Such was the idolatrons Ahab, whose kingdom was so largely given over to the worship of Baal and Ashover to the worship of Baal and Ashtoreth." A great principle is here laid down. Go i's peop e should not give the hand of fellowship to the wicked or assist them in any of their ungodings. And love them, etc.— James says. "Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God" (chap. iv. 4). What would we conclude if these whom we supposed (conclude if those whom we supposed to be our friends should join them to be our friends should join them-selves to our enemies and shewl, a fondness for those who were bent on our downfall. John says, "Love not the world," etc. (1 John ii. 15, 16.) Therefore is wrath—The prophet does not tone down on mince matters. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend but the bisses of an enemy for debut the kisses of an enemy are de-ceitful." Upon thee—He was plainly told that the consequences of his sin would fall upon him and his people would fall upon him and his people with crushing force. "And is not the wrath of God upon all those alliances which His people form with the ungodly, whether they be social, matrimonial, commercial or political."—

3. Nevertheless-"The seer has for Jelioshaphat words of encourage-phat words of encouragement as well as words of blame, and reminds the king that in taking away, the groves he had shown the true theorgroves he had shown the true theoretic spirit, which would not fall to to be recognized and blessed of God. And this oracle of blame and praise haspired the king, to attempt further reforms;"—Terry. Groves—The

Asherah images.

II. Judges appointed.—vs. 4-7. 4.
Again. This refers to his previous reforms deser bed in chapter 17. Beersheba. This was the southern extremity of Judah. Mouat Ephraim.
The kiegdom of Judah was bounded on the north by the mountains of tremity of Judah. Mouat Ephraim. The kicgdom of Judah was bounded on the north by the mountains of Ephraim. Jehosaphat traveled the whole length of his kingdom and examined everything himself "to see that Judgment and Jistice were porferly administered among the people." Brought them back. Many probably had gone into idolatry when they saw their king to intimate with idolaters, therefore he put forth every effort possible to rescue them and bring them back to the true religion. Those who truly repent of sin do all in their power to repair the damage they may have done to others. 5. Set Judges. The king appointed local magistrates in all the principal cities, according to the directions of the law (Deut, xvi., 18-20), so that justice might be administered with ease and convenience. 6. Take heed. A very solemn and necessary caution. A very solemn and necessary caution. The case seems hopeless when the judge is corrupt. Is with you. Sea R. V. "The judges in deciding cases against the rich and powerful were against the rich and powerful were to strengthen themselves with the thought "God is with us." "—W. E. Baraes, 7. Wherefore now. "Probably Jehoshaphat discovered irregularities and wrongs in the administration of justice, such as showing respect of persons and the taking of bribes, and he according undertook an exaccording undertook an exand he according undertook the strength reform in the matter. His work no doubt consisted largely in removing evil judges and confirming the good in their office."

III. A supreme court established.—

away, resumed business in Edinburgh, was successful and is now wealthy.

A feeling kept urging him to return again to this country for a visit. The voyage did not agree with him, and he came to Atlantic City. vs. 8-11.
S. In Jerusalem. Jehoshaphat's second reform measure was to establish a court of appeal in Jerusalem in accordance with Deut xvii. 8-12. "This measure was probably altogether new. David and Solomon had kept judgment in their own hands. The prominent position assigned to the priests as judges was in accordance with Deut. xvii. 9, xix. 17."—Cam. Bib. Of the Levites, etc. A certain number of each of these three classes constituted a supreme court. Judgment of the Lord. All matters pertaining to religion about which some decision could be found in the Mosaic law. Controversies. Civic disputes, called in verse 11 "all the king's matters." They returned. Read this, "And they dwelt in Jerusalem;" that is, the judges appointed by Jehoshaphat. The mrs. difficult cases could always be decided in Jerusalem, because the judges were always there.—Cam Bib. 9. Perfect heart. That is, a heart undivided in its al-In Jerusalem. Jehoshaphat's sec known to each other, father therc.—Cam Bib. 9. Perfect heart. That is, a heart undivided in its al-The judges could not serve 10. Blood and blood. Between time. 10. Blood and blood.

manslaughter and murder, or "the settlement of inheritance and family claims, etc." Law and commandment. To decide what particular ordinance applies to a particular case.

—Earnes. This refers to "cases where the interpreta--narnes. This refers to "cases where the matter concerns the interpretation and application of the law and its undividual commands, statutes and judgments to particular crimes." 11. The king appointed Amariah su-preme judge in the ecclesiastical court and Zebadiah in the civil court. The Levites were to be counselors and officers to assist.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Let of vanishing greatness. From terialized. We haven't thought of the days of Solomon the kingdom had that. Why should we."

BRITISH AND GERMAN ARBITRATION TREATY

Diversity of Opinion Regarding King Edward's Latest Deal With the Emperor of Germany.

Eighty Thousand Men Involved in the Chicago Butchers Strike and Many Branch Industries Affected.

Unless the Dispute is Settled by Arbitration, a Prolonged Labor War May Result.

London, July 18.—The announcement well be careful how they join with the ingodly in association, in busi-ness and in domestic relations. Many that an arbitration treaty between Germany and Great Britain was signed yes terday by Foreign Minister Lansdown a man has been ruined spiritually by joining societies, the tendencies of which are woridly and even anti-Christian. It is a dangerous thing to disobey the injunction of the apostle, "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers."

Destroying idolatry. Jehoshaphat appears to have received the reproof of the prophet in a very different different manner from that in which his father Asa had received Hanani's message to him, for we discover from and Count Wolff-Meternich, the German Ambassador, comes as a complete and not altogether pleasant surprise to the English press and public. It was against just such an agreement that the Spectator and other powerful organs urged the Government prior to King Edward's visit to Emperor Wiffiam at Kiel. By the papers which echoed that warning the news of the signing of the arbitration treaty is swallowed either with palpable dislike or with ill -concealed disappointment. the account no ill treatment of Jehu, but we notice that the king went at once to the work of improving the condition of his people. Those who highly esteem and adore friends, wealth, pleasure, fame and self, bring to the property spiritual death. They

a man has been ruined spiritually

ssage to him, for we discover

selves spiritual death. The to themselves spiritual to the favor of God. As Jehoshaphat removed idolatry from Judah so we must tear the idols from our hearts

must tear the idols from our heats and worship God alone.

A true revival. The king had prepared his heart to seek God, which was an excellent beginning in the great work that lay before him. It was a heart religion with him. Men do not accomplish much for God

unless their hearts are in the work,

unless their hearts are in the work, and unless their hearts are right with God. He went, as the record indicates, throughout his who'e kingdom, probably with the aid of teachers. "Head brought!" his woods "theel"

ers. "and brought" his people "back unto the Lord God of their fathers."

This was far more than a mere poli-tical reform. It was moral and spiri-

tual. What a sight it would be to see the President of the United States or King of England making

FIFTEEN YEARS AFTER.

Father and Son Separated at John

stown, Met at Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N.J., July 18 .- After

a fifteen years' separation, believ-

ing each other dead, Richard Paget

and his son, Herbert, met in this

city last night under dramatic cir-

cumstances. They were separated in

he tried to get some trace of his father, He was unable to do so. Be-

eral years. The last four years he has been employed by a mining con-cern of Battle Creek, Mich, Last April

The performance was too much for the elder man, who created consid-

the elder man, who created considerable excitement by weeping aloud

erable excitement by weeping along and begging to be taken from the theatre. The performance was stopped, the lights turned on, and as the old man was being assisted from the

he passed his son in the aisle

"Father, oh, father, is it you" cried

"My son, my son," feebly cried the old man, and then fainted in his boy's

Mr. Paget was taken to a private

office, and was soon restored to con-scioustess.

"We would rather you wouldn't say

too much about this meeting," said Herbert Paget. "Father and I want to enjoy our new found happpiness

herbert, Paget. Tather and I want to enjoy our new found happiness by ourselves. I cannot tell you how we feel about it, we only ask to be left alone. Father, Mr. and Mrs. Mac-

Dermont and I intend to go straight to St. Louis. What our plans in the

uture shall be have not as yet ma-

The only whole-souled appreciation omes, curiously enough, from Opposi-

tion papers.
The Daily News, the Government's The Daily News, the Government's most bitter opponent, warmly congratulates King Edward upon his latest achievement. The Liberal Daily Chronicle and the Morning Leader follows suit, while such a staunch mouthpiece of the Government as the Daily Telegraph devotes half of its editorial on this subject to expression of the belief that the Anglo-German treaty cannot compare in importance with the convention concluded with France. These expressions are used with much effect in the editorials of the Government organs, in order to offset the fear, not expressed by the Morning Post, that the French public may entertain, in view of the present demay of British sinmay entertain, in view of the present development, grave doubts of British sincerity in the recent Cambon-Lansdowne

The Daily Telegraph, undoubtedly voice ing official opinion here, says Bismarck's principle of "toujours en vedette" will still remain a necessary motto at Wilhelmstrasse, but it must remain the vital idea under all circumstances of our own States or King of England making journeys throughout their countries bringing the people back to God.

Inferior courts established. In order that justice might prevail judges were appointed throughout all the fenced cities. These were within easy reach of all, and what could not be secured under the former arrangement could be enloyed now.

admiralty.

The Standard, while not taking the The Standard, while not taking the treaty as an outcome of King Edward's visit to Kiel, says that it is an appropriate sequel to that meeting. With a few such sentences, the Standard proceeds to dilate on the stability and advantages of the Anglo-French entente.

The Times, somewhat strangely, makes no comment on the Anglo-German treaty. not be secured under the former arrangement could be enjoyed now.

Appeliate Courts. At Jerusalem two courts appear to have been established; one for the settlement of questions pertaining to eccesiastical matters, and the other pertaining to civil and criminal cases.—David S.

Scope of Treaty.

Scope of Treaty.

Berlin, July 18.—The Anglo-German agreement signed in London yesterday, does not aply to the larger political differences that may arise, but is confined to legal questions, like the interpretation of treaties. It is substantially identical with the arbitration arrangements which Great Britain has made with other countries. The present agreement is not the outgrowth of political festivities.

Negotiations on the subject have been Negotiations on the subject have been

in progress for some time. / The Chicago Strike. Chicago, July 18.-With no sign of

the Johnstown flood, and both were severely injured.

Unable to find his boy the father could not stand the strain he was undergoing, and after a vain search he decided to return to his old home in Scotland.

When Herbert Paget was permitted to leave the Altoona Hospital, he went at once to Johnstown, where he tried to get some trace of his father, He was unable to do so. Behigher prices for meats. Reports already have come from various cities that prices ing left to his own resources, he went to Denver, where he worked for sevof the product have been raised.

advance was said to be but a forerunner of others if the conflict continued long. In addition to the 50,000 employees al-In addition to the 50,000 employees arready on strike, upwards of 30,000 more are involved indirectly, and most of them probably will be made idle before to-night. In addition to the tying up of the alguebtering departments of all they sent young Paget to Bolivia, South America, to superintend the in-stallation of engines and look after are involved indirectly, and most of them probably will be made idle before to-night. In addition to the tying up of the slaughtering departments of all the plants, the strike affects branch in-dustries, in which such articles as buttheir mining interests there. The elder Paget, after the effects of the great fixed had gradually worn away, resumed business in Edinburg's, dustries, in which such articles as out-terine, soaps, buttons, combs, are manu-factured. The canning departments, where beans, soups, and all kinds of meats are put up, are also hit hard, the mion employese having gone out in a

He was accompanied to this country by Mr. and Mrs. John MacDermott, on Forty thousand persons, approximate Forty thousand persons, approximately, find employment in the big packing houses in Chicago, and this number already has been reduced one-half. The effect of the strike upon the mechanical and other departments, it is declared will increase this army of unemployed in Chicago before the end of the week to nearly 35,000. Arbitration is looked upon as the only means to avert a pro-Paget returned to the Un-Young Paget returned to the United States, from South America, met a party of friends in New York, and arrived in the city last Friday. Unatrived in the city last Friday. son were passing Young's pier, when their attention was attracted by a upon as the only means to avert a pro-longed strike. The strikers declare that they will be willing to consider any rea-sonable proposition submitted from the man announcing a "thrilling and spectacular" reproduction of the Johnstown flood, and both went into the hall where the performance

The detail of police at the stock yards has been increased in number, and all night the officers patrolled the strike district and the streets account to the yards in pairs. There was considerable speculation as to whether the packing house teamsters would as out on the packing house teamsters would as out on the packing house teamsters would as out on the packing house teamsters would go out on a sympathetic strike. George Golden, busi pathetic strike. George Golden, business agent of the union, set all doubts at rest, at a meeting of the teamsters joint council, by announcing that the teamsters would remain at work as long as there was work for them to do.

Trying to Arbitrate. New York, July 18.—The leaders of officers of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union of America,

five thousand of whose members went out on strike to-day, are in conference at the local union headquarters. It is ported that a plan for the arbitrati the wage difference, which caused the strike, is under discussion. Requests for police protection from many of the meat packers were received about the hour for work to begin at the establishments. No trouble had threatened, but the request

packing house, reserves were sent upon the report that a crowd of men were gathering. A meat famine is possible here within a few days, if the widespread strike of the Butchers' Union continues. The strike has already caused an advance of one cent a pound in the wholesale price of beef here, while retailers generally have increased their demands.

Preparing for Scarcity. Boston, July 18.—To meet an expected shortage of western beef, as a result of the strike of butchers and packers, Boston beef dealers are making arrangements to slaughter in abbatoirs near the city, to which cattle will be brought on the hoof from all parts of New England, city, to which cattle will be brought of the hoof from all parts of New England, New York and nearby States. Every effort wil be made to offset the decrease from the west. The meat market was short before the strike was called, according to the meat exporters, and wholesale prices already have advanced from \$2 to \$3 a hundredweight, according to grade. Retail prices were advanced one cent a pound to-day, and will be further advanced to-morrow and the next day, dealers say, unless the strike is settled.

One of the large firms involved in the Chicago strike operates a big packing house in Eastern Maine, for the export trade, and it is understood that the output will be turned into the domestic market.

The Meat Situation.

Chicago, July 18 .- The first step to ward peace between the seven big packing companies and their 50,000 striking employees was taken to-day, when Presi-dent Michael Donnelly, of the Amalgam ated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union of North America, held a conference with of North America, heid a conference with representatives of the packing houses in which the strike was called. These are indications that the conference will open the way for a settlement of the strike: Both sides are in favor of a peaceable settlement upon an equitable basis, and it is believed that an arrangement will be made for the men to return to work be made for the men to return to work pending an adjustment of the differences

by arbitration.

That this manner of settlement will be accepted by both sides appears probable.

J. Ogden Armour for the employers and Michael Donnelly for the workers have united in declaring they favor arbitation. The head of the union, in council tion. The head of the union, in council with President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was advised to make terms at once if he could secure what he deemed fair considera-

It is understood that in the conference to day the union leaders will insist that all strikers be reinstated. Another point on which the labor men will lay great stress will be that a wage scale for each class of workers in the packing plants be agreed on. This brings up one of the original differences. The packers have maintained that any contract made should not include the unskilled work-

MURDERER AT LARGE.

A Farm Hand Murderedat Batavia.

Batavia, July 18 .- A shooting affair occured last night on the old circus grounds on West Main street, where the Pelham Company is playing the "Galley Slave. Raymond Scheer, a farmhand, employed by James Bratt, of the Oakfield road, was shot by R. B. Adkins, an employe.

Imediately after the shooting, Adkin Adking went to a telephone and said he had shot a man and called a physician and

then disappeared. He has not yet been aprpehended, but Sheriff Clark is on his trail and followed him to Oakfield, where he took the West Shore train to Akron, and then went A telegram from the sheriff

says Adkins is making for Canada.

Adkins is about five feet six inches tall, with light blue eyes, light hair, sandy complexion and weighs about 160 oounds. A woman's picture and the word

"love" is tattooed on his arm.

No reason is given for the shooting, except it is intimated the men quarreled

Scheer was taken to a hospital, when he died. District Attorney S ne died. District Attorney Steaman has secured an ante-mortem statement.
Adkins joined the show at Conneaut,
O., a short time ago. Scheer was about
32 years old and was born at Perry, N. where his wife and three children

The steamer Edna was burned at

None Left To Bother You After Using Wilson's Fly Pads Sold Everywhere. 10 conts

The Markets

The Grain Market continues very due The only offerings to-day were two loads of oats, which sold at 38c per bushel.

per bushel,
Dairy produce in fair supply. Interfectful but easy at 15 to 180 per lb. Eggs are firm an 20 to 210 per dozen.
Hay is firmer owing to small receipts; 10 loads sold at \$11 to \$12 a ton. Straw brought \$11 a ton for one load.

a ton. Straw brought \$11 a ton 103 one load.
Dressed hogs ar eunchanged. Light quoted at \$7.50 to \$7.60, and heavy at \$6.50 to \$6.75.
Wheat, white, bush, 92c; do, red, bush, 92c; spring, 87c; goose, 77c to to 77%c; oats, bush, 37 to 38c; barley, bush, 41 to 42%c; hay, per ton \$10 to \$12; straw, \$10 to \$11; dressed hogs, \$6.50 to \$7.60; eggs, per dozen, 20 to 21c; butter, dairy, 16 to 21c; creamery, 18 to 21c; chickens, spring, per lb, 19 to 20c; turkeys, per lb 13 to 15c; potatoes, per bag, 80 to 90c; cabbage, per bag, 50c to \$1; beef, hindquarters, \$3 to \$6.50 to \$1, beef, hindquarters, \$5 to \$6; to \$10.25; forequarters, \$5 to \$6. to \$10.25; forequarters, \$5 to \$6; choice, carcass, \$7.50 to \$8.25; medium, carcass, \$6.75 to \$7.50; mutton, per cwt., \$7 to \$8.25; veal, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$8.50; lamb, spring lb., \$11

The Cheese Markets.

Pelleville, July 16.—(h)-day there were offered 3,600 white July cheese; sides, 1,200 at 7 9-16c.

Watertown, July 16.—To-day 8,-813 cheese cald at 7 to 7 1-49 for large white, 7c for colored, and 7%c for small sizes.

for small sizes. London, Ont., July 16.—To-day, 2, 962 boxes cheese were offered, 170 white, balance colored. Sales, 150 colored at 7 5-8c; 200 colored at 7-1-2c. Next meeting, July 23rd.

Toronto Fruit Markets.

Trade in fruits in the local market Trade in fruits in the local market was fairly active to-day. Strawberries steady, at 8 to 11c per box. Raspberries, 11 to 12c. Lawton berries, 15c. Cherries, basket, 90c to \$1.10. Red currants, large basket, 70 to 8 ic. Gooseberries, basket, 60 to 70c. Huckleberries, basket, \$1.25 to \$1.40. Watermelons, 25 to 80c each.

British Cattle Markets.

London, July 16.—Cattle market firm, at 12 to 13 1.8; per lb.; refrig-erator beef, 11 to 71 1 8; sheep, 10 1-2 to 12c; dressed weight.

FAILURES LAST WEEK,

July 16.—Commercial failures this week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are 225, against 206 last week, 249 the preceding week and 213 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 20, against 12 last week, 11 the preceding week and 16 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 87 were in the East, 8 South, 67 vest, and 23 in the Pac. fic States, and 75 report liabilities of commercial failures in the United States thus far reported for July are \$3,565,356, against \$5,644, 1884 for the corresponding period last July are \$3,565,356, against \$5,644,-

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the City Receipts of live stock at the City
Market were light, 15 carloads, consisting of 74 cattle, 600 hogs, 161
sheep and lambs and 22 calves.

In the fresh arrivals of to-day,
there were a few good cattle, eslocally 1 load of butchers' and 2
loads of exporters, brought in by
Missrs. Lowe and Nicoll, of Tara.
Trade was dull, and although the
offerings were light, there were sev-

offerings were light, there were several lots of inferior stockers, as well as two loads of good exporters left insold. All offerings of good butchunsold. All offerings of good butchers' cattle were bought up readily.

Prices were about the same in all classes of live stock as on Thursday.

Exporters—Choice, well finished,

vy exporters are worth \$5 to \$5 --Export bulls—Choice export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.25; medium at \$3.75 25 per cwt.

to \$3.85. Export cows -Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Bradstreets onTrade.

In Montreal business is showing the ef fect of the midsummer dullness peculiar to the holiday season. The sorting demand has dropped off, and the attention is now mainly directed toward fall trade in which the orders have kept up very well. Values of staple goods are generally well maintained. No changes are re ported in cottons, and woollens are firm

r. Remittances are very slow. In Toronto, wholesale trade is moder In Toronto, wholesale trade is moderately active for this season, when the demand is always more or less quiet and largely confined to the future requirements of trade. Prices of staple manufactures are mostly steady. Wool is factures are mostly steady. Wool is firm. Three cars of Canada combing and were this week shipped to the Inited States.

United States.

At Quebec, general trade during the week has been quiet. The rain during the early part, which was badly needed, has been of considerable benefit to pasturage. Few tourists have arrived, and as a result city trade is not as active as as a result city trade is not as active as

At Victoria-Vancouver there is noticeable improvement in wholesale trade. The demand for fall goods, as reported by Bradstreet's, is better in come departments. The northern trade me departments. The northern trad

In Winnipeg, wholesale trade has dis played further expansion the past There is a cheerful feeling in wholesale trade circles over the excellent prospects or the fall business.

for the fall business.

The orders for staple goods for the fall and winter are coming forward in fair volume at Hamilton, and a cheerful feeling prevails in wholesale trade circles over the future outlook for trade. The over the luttle buttook lot that sorting trade, in common with other centres, is much smaller, and more attention is being paid to the future by re-

tailers.

In London, as reported to Bradstrect's, there is a moderately good 'demand for this time of the year. Travellers' orders for fall goods are fair. There has been a little too much rain for the crops, but otherwise conditions are good.

Ottawa wholesale merchants report a good inquiry from the trade for the fall, and the belief is that once the crops in the yest are assured from denore, there will be renewed activity in buying.

will be renewed activity in buying, ues of staple goods continue steady.

The Government is contemplating opoly.

military officers not to copy Lord Dundonald by appealing from Cab-Miss Irene Broadwell and Miss Ethel Boyd, of Cleveland were fatally,

The Yorkshire Post urged British

injured by falling out of a loopthe loop at Celeron, N. Y. Lord Strathcona has purchased Debden Hall, Essex, Eng. The hall be-lorged to Ralph Peverell during the reign of William the Norman.

Charles Weeks, jun., seven years old, died at Canajoharie, N. Y., of tetanus. He injured one hand on July 4th while firing a toy pistol.

The Bishop of Calgary is very pleased with the result of his English visit. He has secured several good men, and money is coming as well. Four missionaries, Miss K. M. Holmes, Ms: Earbara Mould, Ms: Ida Schwab, and Rev. J. K. McCormack, expect to leave Toronto in the autumn to enter upon work in India. Andrew Cuneo, of the firm of Cuneo Andrew Cuneo, of the firm of cuneo Brothers, wholesale fruit dealers, Chicago, was fatally shot in the street in front of his establishment yesterday by a man giving the name of Crescio.

name of Crescio.

Sheldon C. Weaver, a lawyer of Yernon, who lost his right arm by falling
in front of a mowing machine dragged by a team of runaway horses,

The wife of Dr. J. Spaulding, of Kenosha, Wis., was granted a dicorce, because her husband forced her to cook a cat he killed, declaving it to be a rabbit.

A number of friends of the Rev. Dr. Teefy, President of St. Mchael's College. Toronto, have presented him with purse of gold on the eve of his trip abroad for the benefit of his

The Ontario Government has appointed Mr. J. B. McKillop, of Lond County Crown Attorney, of Middle-sex, in place of Mr. Magee, who re-tired on being appointed to the

Because his four months old brother would not stop crying, Howard Dobell, the five year old son of Joseph Q. Dobell, of Cincinnati, killed the infant by beating him on the head with a hatchet

with a hatchet. The divorce ob ained by Lilan Nordica. the singer, from Zolton Doeme, was upheld by the Appellata Division of the Supreme Court, which finds that the Interlocutory decree was not obtained by fraud and columbian and co ion. as was charged by Mr. Doeme

A week ago William Symington was convicted of turning in false alarms to the Brantford fire department, and yesterday Bert Winte and William Roberts pleaded rilty on separate charges. They were all fined.

If the millers and the grain trade of the United States can compass it, a bill permitting the payment of drawback on Canadian wheat ex-ported in the form of flour will be passed early in the next session of Congress.

Unless the packers recede from Unless the packers recede from their position in the wage scale controversy it is expected that the 12,000 men and women employed in the Kansas City packing plants, and who owe allegance to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen's Union, will go on strike.

men's Union, will go on strike.

Mrs. Wm. Starbuck, of Greensboro,
Ind., died from the effects of injuries
received at the hands of unknown
persons, who are being traited by
bloodhounds. She and the dead body
of her child were found at the bottom of an abandoned well near her
home.

The waterworks by-law, to raise \$55,000 to establish an independent water system, was carried at East Toronto yesterday by a vote of 137 to 113. The by-law granting \$2,500 to the Y.M.C.A. was also carried, the vote being 155 to 81. The G.T.R. is giving a new site and making a very substantial grant.

LIBERAL UNION CONGRESS. Part Played by Lords Lansdowne and Selborne Questioned.

London, July 18.—Albert Itall tonight will be the scene of the gracest
Liberal Union Congress in the heavy
of the party. Eleven thousand persons
will be present, and 1,700 delegates will
take part. At the council meeting in
Westminster this morning Mr. Chamberlein was chairman, and 45 branches of ain was chairman, and 45 branches of the association forwarded resolutions, all of a tariff reform complexion, the majority frankly adopting the whole

Birmingham policy.

The Standard says that the part to The Standard says that the part to be played by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne, who will ioin the executive body, is of grave constitutional importance. It calls upon Mr. Balfour to explain how the presence of two of his most influential colleagues in a tariff reform council can be reconciled with the Sheffield formula, and says that if the preference principle is approved to the preference principle is approved to-nicht notice in the House of Commons, will be called to the anomalous position

9,840 KILLED ON RAILROADS.

Statistics Show Last Year to Have Been a Carrival of Blood.

Washington, July 18.-The Washington, July 18.—The interstate commerce commission has an encunced its statistics of railroads in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. They show that the par value of the railway capital then outstanding was \$12.599.990,258, which represents a capitalization of \$63.186 per mile.

The number of passengers carried

The number of passengers carried was 694,891,533, an increase of 45,013, 030 over the previous year; freight carried, 1,304,394,323 tons, an increase

of 104,078,536 tons.

The total casualties were 86,393, of which 9,840 represented the number of persons killed, and 76,553 those injured. The aggregate number of locomotives in service was 43,871, an increase of 9,868, cars in service 1753. 104,078,536 tons.

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were a precautionary measure. At one